



EFSA Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition and Allergies; Scientific Opinion on the substantiation of health claims related to creatine and increased attention (ID 1524) and improvement of memory (ID 1528) pursuant to Article 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006

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SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on the substantiation of health claims related to creatine and increased attention (ID 1524) and improvement of memory (ID 1528) pursuant to Article 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006¹

EFSA Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition and Allergies (NDA)^{2, 3}

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy

SUMMARY

Following a request from the European Commission, the Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition and Allergies was asked to provide a scientific opinion on a list of health claims pursuant to Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006. This opinion addresses the scientific substantiation of health claims in relation to creatine and increased attention and improvement of memory. The scientific substantiation is based on the information provided by the Member States in the consolidated list of Article 13 health claims and references that EFSA has received from Member States or directly from stakeholders.

The food constituent that is the subject of the health claims is creatine. The Panel considers that creatine is sufficiently characterised.

Increased attention

The claimed effect is “cognitive performance”. The target population is assumed to be the general population. In the context of the proposed wordings, the Panel assumes that the claimed effect refers to attention. The Panel considers that increased attention is a beneficial physiological effect.

No references were provided from which conclusions could be drawn for the scientific substantiation of the claim.

On the basis of the data presented, the Panel concludes that a cause and effect relationship has not been established between the consumption of creatine and increased attention.

¹ On request from the European Commission, Question No EFSA-Q-2008-2261, EFSA-Q-2008-2265, adopted on 13 May 2011.

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Improvement of memory

The claimed effect is “brain/memory/older people/parents”. The target population is assumed to be the general population. The Panel assumes that the claimed effect refers to memory. The Panel considers that improvement of memory is a beneficial physiological effect.

No references were provided from which conclusions could be drawn for the scientific substantiation of the claim.

On the basis of the data presented, the Panel concludes that a cause and effect relationship has not been established between the consumption of creatine and improvement of memory.

KEY WORDS

Creatine, attention, memory, health claims.

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BACKGROUND AS PROVIDED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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TERMS OF REFERENCE AS PROVIDED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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EFSA DISCLAIMER

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INFORMATION AS PROVIDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED LIST

The consolidated list of health claims pursuant to Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006⁴ submitted by Member States contains main entry claims with corresponding conditions of use and literature for similar health claims. EFSA has screened all health claims contained in the original consolidated list of Article 13 health claims which was received by EFSA in 2008 using six criteria established by the NDA Panel to identify claims for which EFSA considered sufficient information had been provided for evaluation and those for which more information or clarification was needed before evaluation could be carried out⁵. The clarifications which were received by EFSA through the screening process have been included in the consolidated list. This additional information will serve as clarification to the originally provided information. The information provided in the consolidated list for the health claims which are the subject of this opinion is tabulated in Appendix C.

ASSESSMENT

1. Characterisation of the food/constituent

The food constituent that is the subject of the health claims is creatine.

Creatine is a nitrogenous organic acid which is used in the muscles and the brain to synthesise phosphocreatine, which in turn supplies high-energy phosphates for the synthesis of adenosine triphosphate. Creatine is naturally present in food, predominantly in meat and fish. It can be synthesised endogenously in the pancreas, the kidneys and the liver from the amino acids glycine, arginine and methionine. Creatine can be measured by established methods.

The Panel considers that the food constituent, creatine, which is the subject of the health claims, is sufficiently characterised.

2. Relevance of the claimed effect to human health

2.1. Increased attention (ID 1524)

The claimed effect is “cognitive performance”. The Panel assumes that the target population is the general population.

In the context of the proposed wordings, the Panel assumes that the claimed effect refers to attention. Attention is a well defined construct which can be measured by validated psychometric tests.

The Panel considers that increased attention is a beneficial physiological effect.

2.2. Improvement of memory (ID 1528)

The claimed effect is “brain/memory/older people/parents”. The Panel assumes that the target population is the general population.

The Panel assumes that the claimed effect refers to memory, which can be measured by validated psychometric tests.

⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods. OJ L 404, 30.12.2006, p. 9–25.

⁵ EFSA Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition and Allergies (NDA), 2011. General guidance for stakeholders on the evaluation of Article 13.1, 13.5 and 14 health claims. EFSA Journal, 9(4):2135, 24 pp.

The Panel considers that improvement of memory is a beneficial physiological effect.

3. Scientific substantiation of the claimed effect

3.1. Increased attention (ID 1524)

None of the references provided addressed relevant endpoints in relation to attention, and included references on, for example, physical performance, recovery from brain injury, “mental fatigue”, memory and alertness. The Panel considers that no conclusions can be drawn from these references for the scientific substantiation of the claim.

The Panel concludes that a cause and effect relationship has not been established between the consumption of creatine and increased attention.

3.2. Improvement of memory (ID 1528)

Four of the references provided did not address relevant endpoints in relation to memory, and addressed endpoints such as physical performance, recovery from brain injury, and “mental fatigue”. The Panel considers that no conclusions can be drawn from these references for the scientific substantiation of the claim.

McMorris et al. (2006) studied the effects of creatine supplementation on working memory (measured by the random movement generation test, and by forward and backward verbal and spatial short-term recall tests) in 19 healthy young subjects, in a double-blind, placebo-controlled design. Participants took 20 g/day creatine monohydrate (n=9 males, 1 female) or placebo (glucose polymer supplement, n=7 males, 2 females) for seven days prior to the day of the test. Measures of psychological, psychomotor and physiological endpoints were taken at baseline, and after 6 and 12 hours, with intermittent sessions of mild exercise, and after 24 hours of sleep deprivation. The Panel notes the methodological limitations of this study, including the lack of information on randomisation and between-group comparisons at baseline, and that multiple pairwise comparisons were performed without appropriate correction. The Panel considers that no conclusions can be drawn from this study for the scientific substantiation of the claim.

In a double-blind, placebo-controlled study, McMorris et al. (2007) examined the effects of creatine supplementation on performance in memory tests (a random number generation test of working memory, forward and backward verbal and spatial short-term recall tests, and one long-term recognition test) in healthy elderly people (n=32, mean age 76.4 years) who attended a day centre. Group 1 (n=15) was given placebo (glucose polymer supplement) for one week, followed by a further week of pure creatine monohydrate (20 g/day). Group 2 (n=17) was given placebo for two weeks. Subjects were assigned to Group 1 or 2 depending on the days that they attended the day centre. Baseline measures on all tests were obtained prior to the dietary intervention, and again after one and two weeks. The Panel notes that the statistical approach used did not adequately address the differences between groups observed at baseline, and that multiple pairwise comparisons were performed with an inappropriate level of significance. The Panel considers that no conclusions can be drawn from this study for the scientific substantiation of the claim.

Rae et al. (2003) investigated the effects of creatine supplementation on verbal working memory (Wechsler Auditory backward digit span) in a double-blind, cross-over study of 45 young vegetarian adults (aged 18-40 years) of whom 18 were vegan. Participants received either 5 g/day creatine monohydrate or placebo (maltodextrin) for the first six weeks, followed by a six week wash-out period (no supplement), and the supplements were reversed during the final six weeks. The memory test was administered at baseline, week 6, 12 and 18. The Panel notes that while the study used a

cross-over design, insufficient information was provided on the statistical model employed for the treatment of this design, and that multiple pairwise comparisons were performed without appropriate correction. The Panel considers that no conclusions can be drawn from this study for the scientific substantiation of the claim.

The Panel concludes that a cause and effect relationship has not been established between the consumption of creatine and improvement of memory.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the data presented, the Panel concludes that:

- The food constituent, creatine, which is the subject of the health claims, is sufficiently characterised.

Increased attention (ID 1524)

- The claimed effect is “cognitive performance”. The target population is assumed to be the general population. Increased attention is a beneficial physiological effect.
- A cause and effect relationship has not been established between the consumption of creatine and increased attention.

Improvement of memory (ID 1528)

- The claimed effect is “brain/memory/older people/parents”. The target population is assumed to be the general population. Improvement of memory is a beneficial physiological effect.
- A cause and effect relationship has not been established between the consumption of creatine and improvement of memory.

DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED TO EFSA

Health claims pursuant to Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 (No: EFSA-Q-2008-2261, EFSA-Q-2008-2265). The scientific substantiation is based on the information provided by the Member States in the consolidated list of Article 13 health claims and references that EFSA has received from Member States or directly from stakeholders.

The full list of supporting references as provided to EFSA is available on: <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/panels/nda/claims/article13.htm>.

REFERENCES

- McMorris T, Harris RC, Swain J, Corbett J, Collard K, Dyson RJ, Dye L, Hodgson C and Draper N, 2006. Effect of creatine supplementation and sleep deprivation, with mild exercise, on cognitive and psychomotor performance, mood state, and plasma concentrations of catecholamines and cortisol. *Psychopharmacology*, 185, 93-103.
- McMorris T, Mielcarz G, Harris RC, Swain JP and Howard A, 2007. Creatine supplementation and cognitive performance in elderly individuals. *Aging, Neuropsychology, and Cognition*, 14, 517-528.
- Rae C, Digney AL, McEwan SR and Bates TC, 2003. Oral creatine monohydrate supplementation improves brain performance: a double-blind, placebo-controlled, cross-over trial. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B Biological Sciences*, 270, 2147-2150.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

BACKGROUND AND TERMS OF REFERENCE AS PROVIDED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The Regulation 1924/2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods⁶ (hereinafter "the Regulation") entered into force on 19th January 2007.

Article 13 of the Regulation foresees that the Commission shall adopt a Community list of permitted health claims other than those referring to the reduction of disease risk and to children's development and health. This Community list shall be adopted through the Regulatory Committee procedure and following consultation of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

Health claims are defined as "any claim that states, suggests or implies that a relationship exists between a food category, a food or one of its constituents and health".

In accordance with Article 13 (1) health claims other than those referring to the reduction of disease risk and to children's development and health are health claims describing or referring to:

- a) the role of a nutrient or other substance in growth, development and the functions of the body; or
- b) psychological and behavioural functions; or
- c) without prejudice to Directive 96/8/EC, slimming or weight-control or a reduction in the sense of hunger or an increase in the sense of satiety or to the reduction of the available energy from the diet.

To be included in the Community list of permitted health claims, the claims shall be:

- (i) based on generally accepted scientific evidence; and
- (ii) well understood by the average consumer.

Member States provided the Commission with lists of claims as referred to in Article 13 (1) by 31 January 2008 accompanied by the conditions applying to them and by references to the relevant scientific justification. These lists have been consolidated into the list which forms the basis for the EFSA consultation in accordance with Article 13 (3).

ISSUES THAT NEED TO BE CONSIDERED

IMPORTANCE AND PERTINENCE OF THE FOOD⁷

Foods are commonly involved in many different functions⁸ of the body, and for one single food many health claims may therefore be scientifically true. Therefore, the relative importance of food e.g. nutrients in relation to other nutrients for the expressed beneficial effect should be considered: for functions affected by a large number of dietary factors it should be considered whether a reference to a single food is scientifically pertinent.

⁶ OJ L12, 18/01/2007

⁷ The term 'food' when used in this Terms of Reference refers to a food constituent, the food or the food category.

⁸ The term 'function' when used in this Terms of Reference refers to health claims in Article 13(1)(a), (b) and (c).

It should also be considered if the information on the characteristics of the food contains aspects pertinent to the beneficial effect.

SUBSTANTIATION OF CLAIMS BY GENERALLY ACCEPTABLE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE

Scientific substantiation is the main aspect to be taken into account to authorise health claims. Claims should be scientifically substantiated by taking into account the totality of the available scientific data, and by weighing the evidence, and shall demonstrate the extent to which:

- (a) the claimed effect of the food is beneficial for human health,
- (b) a cause and effect relationship is established between consumption of the food and the claimed effect in humans (such as: the strength, consistency, specificity, dose-response, and biological plausibility of the relationship),
- (c) the quantity of the food and pattern of consumption required to obtain the claimed effect could reasonably be achieved as part of a balanced diet,
- (d) the specific study group(s) in which the evidence was obtained is representative of the target population for which the claim is intended.

EFSA has mentioned in its scientific and technical guidance for the preparation and presentation of the application for authorisation of health claims consistent criteria for the potential sources of scientific data. Such sources may not be available for all health claims. Nevertheless it will be relevant and important that EFSA comments on the availability and quality of such data in order to allow the regulator to judge and make a risk management decision about the acceptability of health claims included in the submitted list.

The scientific evidence about the role of a food on a nutritional or physiological function is not enough to justify the claim. The beneficial effect of the dietary intake has also to be demonstrated. Moreover, the beneficial effect should be significant i.e. satisfactorily demonstrate to beneficially affect identified functions in the body in a way which is relevant to health. Although an appreciation of the beneficial effect in relation to the nutritional status of the European population may be of interest, the presence or absence of the actual need for a nutrient or other substance with nutritional or physiological effect for that population should not, however, condition such considerations.

Different types of effects can be claimed. Claims referring to the maintenance of a function may be distinct from claims referring to the improvement of a function. EFSA may wish to comment whether such different claims comply with the criteria laid down in the Regulation.

WORDING OF HEALTH CLAIMS

Scientific substantiation of health claims is the main aspect on which EFSA's opinion is requested. However, the wording of health claims should also be commented by EFSA in its opinion.

There is potentially a plethora of expressions that may be used to convey the relationship between the food and the function. This may be due to commercial practices, consumer perception and linguistic or cultural differences across the EU. Nevertheless, the wording used to make health claims should be truthful, clear, reliable and useful to the consumer in choosing a healthy diet.

In addition to fulfilling the general principles and conditions of the Regulation laid down in Article 3 and 5, Article 13(1)(a) stipulates that health claims shall describe or refer to "the role of a nutrient or other substance in growth, development and the functions of the body". Therefore, the requirement to

describe or refer to the 'role' of a nutrient or substance in growth, development and the functions of the body should be carefully considered.

The specificity of the wording is very important. Health claims such as "Substance X supports the function of the joints" may not sufficiently do so, whereas a claim such as "Substance X helps maintain the flexibility of the joints" would. In the first example of a claim it is unclear which of the various functions of the joints is described or referred to contrary to the latter example which specifies this by using the word "flexibility".

The clarity of the wording is very important. The guiding principle should be that the description or reference to the role of the nutrient or other substance shall be clear and unambiguous and therefore be specified to the extent possible i.e. descriptive words/ terms which can have multiple meanings should be avoided. To this end, wordings like "strengthens your natural defences" or "contain antioxidants" should be considered as well as "may" or "might" as opposed to words like "contributes", "aids" or "helps".

In addition, for functions affected by a large number of dietary factors it should be considered whether wordings such as "indispensable", "necessary", "essential" and "important" reflects the strength of the scientific evidence.

Similar alternative wordings as mentioned above are used for claims relating to different relationships between the various foods and health. It is not the intention of the regulator to adopt a detailed and rigid list of claims where all possible wordings for the different claims are approved. Therefore, it is not required that EFSA comments on each individual wording for each claim unless the wording is strictly pertinent to a specific claim. It would be appreciated though that EFSA may consider and comment generally on such elements relating to wording to ensure the compliance with the criteria laid down in the Regulation.

In doing so the explanation provided for in recital 16 of the Regulation on the notion of the average consumer should be recalled. In addition, such assessment should take into account the particular perspective and/or knowledge in the target group of the claim, if such is indicated or implied.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

HEALTH CLAIMS OTHER THAN THOSE REFERRING TO THE REDUCTION OF DISEASE RISK AND TO CHILDREN'S DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH

EFSA should in particular consider, and provide advice on the following aspects:

- Whether adequate information is provided on the characteristics of the food pertinent to the beneficial effect.
- Whether the beneficial effect of the food on the function is substantiated by generally accepted scientific evidence by taking into account the totality of the available scientific data, and by weighing the evidence. In this context EFSA is invited to comment on the nature and quality of the totality of the evidence provided according to consistent criteria.
- The specific importance of the food for the claimed effect. For functions affected by a large number of dietary factors whether a reference to a single food is scientifically pertinent.

In addition, EFSA should consider the claimed effect on the function, and provide advice on the extent to which:

- the claimed effect of the food in the identified function is beneficial.
- a cause and effect relationship has been established between consumption of the food and the claimed effect in humans and whether the magnitude of the effect is related to the quantity consumed.
- where appropriate, the effect on the function is significant in relation to the quantity of the food proposed to be consumed and if this quantity could reasonably be consumed as part of a balanced diet.
- the specific study group(s) in which the evidence was obtained is representative of the target population for which the claim is intended.
- the wordings used to express the claimed effect reflect the scientific evidence and complies with the criteria laid down in the Regulation.

When considering these elements EFSA should also provide advice, when appropriate:

- on the appropriate application of Article 10 (2) (c) and (d) in the Regulation, which provides for additional labelling requirements addressed to persons who should avoid using the food; and/or warnings for products that are likely to present a health risk if consumed to excess.

APPENDIX B

EFSA DISCLAIMER

The present opinion does not constitute, and cannot be construed as, an authorisation to the marketing of the food/food constituent, a positive assessment of its safety, nor a decision on whether the food/food constituent is, or is not, classified as foodstuffs. It should be noted that such an assessment is not foreseen in the framework of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006.

It should also be highlighted that the scope, the proposed wordings of the claims and the conditions of use as proposed in the Consolidated List may be subject to changes, pending the outcome of the authorisation procedure foreseen in Article 13(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006.

APPENDIX C

Table 1. Main entry health claims related to creatine, including conditions of use from similar claims, as proposed in the Consolidated List.

ID	Food or Food component	Health Relationship	Proposed wording
1524	Creatine	Cognitive performance	Improves mental attentiveness Improved powers of concentration and ability to absorb information Assists in mental performance
			Conditions of use - Initial phase: 4 Weeks 3g/day, sustainment: 2-3g/day
ID	Food or Food component	Health Relationship	Proposed wording
1528	Creatine	Brain / Memory / Older people / Parents	Improves mental attentiveness also in the elderly
			Conditions of use - Initial phase: 4 Weeks 3g/day, sustainment: 2-3g/day